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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

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Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner | Chadwick H. Smith, Chairman | Paul R. McClure, Commissioner
Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL.-192. 4 FEBRUARY, 1959

First Month of New Year Finds Wage Level Up 900

Upward trend of employment numbers in Montana's non-agricultural industries was found in January figures compiled by the Unemployment Compensation Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Wage earners of January 15 were estimated at 152,800, an increase of 900 over the January, 1958, revised figure of 151,900. Gains over last year in four major industrial groups—construction, lumbering, metal mining, and government—were sufficient to overpower normal seasonal losses in other industries and to elevate employment levels over last year's figures. A summary of revised figures for 1958, based on more complete reports, of employment in non-agricultural industries in Montana will be published in a supplement to the March issue of the Montana Labor Market.

Construction Shows Big Gain

Although down seasonally by 400 from last month, contract construction surpassed all other industries by showing gains of 1,500 over last January. Employment demands for the next season could very well exceed last year when shortages of skilled craftsmen existed in nearly every major construction area. Projects of considerable employment volume are scheduled to start or resume in the Spring with expansion of facilities at air bases, commercial, residential and highway construction expected to drain heavily on qualified available manpower.

Government Up 1,900

State and county payrolls were 1,900 over levels of a year ago, bolstered chiefly at the state level due to the 1959 Legislature now in session. Employment at the federal level remained even with last year, but was down 700 from the prior month due mostly to the release of extra postal workers hiring during the holiday rush.

Lumbering Gains Continue

Despite temporary setbacks caused by cold weather and deep snow in the timbered areas of the state which brought employment totals down 600 from the past month, employment outlook in the lumber industry is steadily improving. Approximately 400 more workers were on the industry's payrolls this January than last year at the same time. Upsurge in demand for lumber late in 1958 grew from pick-up in residential construction spurred by a one billion dollar Congressional appropriation to the Federal National Mortgage Administration for mortgage purchase purposes. Further expansion of residential construction, or even the maintenance of last year's new housing starts, may well hinge on the continued availability of easier mortgage credit. Most economic indicators tend to point to a favorable outlook for the lumber industry with an appreciable expansion in its work force during 1959.

SEASONALLY DOMINATED LABOR MARKET LIFTS JANUARY JOB SEEKERS TO 20,350

Montana's reserve supply of labor at 20,350 in January was but 1,200 below the post war record of 21,533 set in January, 1958, and exceeded by 1,500 the previous top record of 18,852 in February of 1950. The January count was also 3,200 higher than the preceding month, and 11,600 above last August. Figures quoted are those of active applicants for work registered with offices of the Employment Service in the State as of the last of the month.

Weather a Big Factor

Major forces which contributed to the increased supply of job applicants during the month included severity of winter weather which suspended or closed down entirely all outside work; a labor force which has grown faster than the number of jobs, and only a mild improvement in the metal industry which was not of sufficient strength to build employment levels to proximity of former figures of early 1957.

Work-Applicant Count in Review

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
January	20,350	21,533	14,792	12,676	12,887	12,270	10,616
February	21,200*	23,750	16,695	13,061	12,304	12,455	10,955
April		19,579	12,066	7,974	9,227	8,945	6,043
June		16,832	7,943	4,694	5,274	5,403	3,910
August		8,772	5,872	2,808	2,458	3,519	2,069
October		8,586	8,041	3,763	3,348	4,038	2,688
December		17,127	16,432	10,325	9,351	8,613	7,932

*Estimated

Fifty-three percent of the state's job seekers are concentrated in the major population centers: Billings, Great Falls, Butte, Kalispell and Missoula. All had fewer job seekers this January than last year with the exception of Great Falls which showed an increase of 100. In areas where lumbering is a major industry, number of job seekers were fewer; Kalispell had 500 less in active job seekers files than last year, and Missoula was down 450 from last year's figures. Traditionally, winter supply of job seekers is highest during January and February, gradually reducing in March, with April and May cutting substantially into the surplus.

Mining Slow—Gains Small

Of four major industrial groups showing employment gains over last year total mining, including metal mining, coal mining and quarrying, and petroleum and natural gas production, chalked up the smallest increase of 200 over last January. Metal mining was up 300, while petroleum and natural gas production suffered a loss of 100, with no change in other mining from last year. Metal mining accounts for the bulk of employment in the total mining picture, and although meager gains are reported over last year there is still a loss of 3,100 in this group from the January, 1957, employment totals. The forces which cut deeply into metal mining employment from July, 1957, onward have not been turned to permit the return of full employment in the Butte area. Lay-off of 45 coal miners for one week early in January temporarily disturbed the labor picture in the Roundup area where mining employment depends chiefly on federal contracts of providing coal for Atomic Energy Projects in the State of Washington.

Seasonal Decline Normal

Reviewing seasonal aspects of present estimates, a decline of 5,000 from the December employment level compares with a seasonal dip of 5,500 from December to January in both 1957 and 1958. The December to January, 1956 decline was 4,000. Reflected in the current figures is the usual picture for this time of the year. Employment in the trade industries dropped 2,800; from 38,900 to 36,100, chiefly from release of extra holiday help. Manufacturing is down 1,100 from December, with a 600 deficit in lumber and wood products, and a minus '500 in the non-durable goods group as food processing was down 600 but petroleum refining was up 100. Service industries had a moderate decline of 100 from December totals.

Transportation and Utilities Down

A general economic belt-tightening in interstate railroad operations, and effect of automation in the communications and utilities field reduced payrolls in this major industrial group by 1,000 from last January, with a deficit of 300 from December, 1958 to January, 1959. Employment in transportation other than railroads remained even with last month, but was 200 above last January.

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Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary, Feb. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(473 jobseekers, 123 new, 338 men, 135 women). Smelter employment on "off again -on again" basis as produciton in various plant departments varied, with workers shifted from one department to another as needed. No immediate improvement seen in employment as 200 workers await recall to smelter employment. Construction at practical standstill, usual for this time of year. Area labor supply adequate to meet future needs.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(2,666 jobseekers, 690 new, 2,024 men, 642 women). Contract construction slow but resumes as weather permits. Big backlog of projects awaits clearing weather, including airport control tower, multi-million dollar shopping plaza, armory, bottlinge plant, extensive remodeling of downtown buildings, new homes and variety of lesser projects. Road and bridge construction suspended during winter months. Wind-up of sugar refining early January released 250 workers. Railroad employment low as train and engine crews cut by 21 last month and maintenance crews at bare minimum. Trade and service industries relatively stable despite winter letdown.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(797 jobseekers, 228 new, 628 men, 169 women). Logging to be at full force providing weather allows, with two sawmills expected to resume operations. Adequate labor at pole processing plant operating at maximum capacity. Interior finish work continues on enclosed structures at State College with outside construction dependent on weather. No labor shortages in area at present.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(1,912 jobseekers, 321 new, 1,334 men, 578 women). Metal mining relatively stable, but no extensive hiring evident. Projected opening of small mine employed 20 on preliminary work with possibility of another 25 to be added to payroll. An estimated 2,500 workers idle in mining classifications including day's pay men, motormen, and various others pertinent to mining. Trade and service industries down due to post holiday lay-offs. Extensive building remodeling projects planned by local businessmen; approximately 50 workers employed on project at present.

CUT BANK—(504 jobseekers, 93 new, 368 men, 136 women). Construction activity in shape of finish work at radar base and building remodeling projects. Oil exploration and drilling at virtual standstill due to weather conditions. Retail and wholesale trade provided some openings during month, mostly replacements. Agricultural activity slow with few job orders for sheepherders and caretakers.

DILLON—(251 jobseekers, 109 new, 187 men, 64 women). Construction of new Safeway Store started; ten employed on project. Finish work on new telephone building to be completed next several weeks. Work 60 per cent completed on men's college dormitory; six new homes under construction. Retail trade at low ebb. Agricultural activity limited; labor adequate.

GLASGOW—Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(992 jobseekers, 181 new, 777 men, 215 women). Air base employment now 275, a loss of 253 from last month. Some crews reduced to key personnel and mechanics. Upsurge in employment expected when weather warms; bids asked for 460 base housing units with completion date August, 1960. Work on Fort Peck Power House near completion. Work on water line from Missouri River to Air Base to start when weather permits. Wholesale and retail trade steady.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(303 jobseekers, 101 new, 251 men, 52 women). Outdoor activity limited as weather worsened; heavy reductions in construction crews during month. Preliminary engineering work completed for new city sewer system. New bowling alley under construction. Transportation and trucking business slow. Some oil drilling crews left area. Trade, service and finance at normal capacity.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(2,680 jobseekers, 490 new, 1,910 ment, 770 women). Interior painting and finish work extent of construction activity; all outside work suspended due to weather including building, road and street projects. Trade industries in good shape and provided job openings during month. Cut backs in service industries as traffic lessened; most operating with minimum staffs.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(530 jobseekers, 76 new, 441 men, 89 women). Labor market picture generally improved over last year. Activity at larger sawmills steady with movement of lumber active and sufficient backlog of cut timber to continue production during inclement weather. Smaller mills on erratic schedule as weather dictates. Agricultural employment at seasonal low; potato growers holding product in storage awaiting better prices.

MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Forsyth, Jordan, Terry—(535 jobseekers, 147 new, 437 men, 98 women). No appreciable change in labor market since last report. Most construction projects completed or closed for winter. Diminishing volume in trade and service industries caused layoff of workers until spring. Agricultural hires better than last year as weather produced need for livestock feeders.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior—(1,285 jobseekers, 357 new, 847 men, 438 women). Normal seasonal reductions in sugar refining, trade, and construction depressed the local labor market. Some temporary layoffs in logging due to snow at higher elevations but generally this industry made good recovery from last year. Remodeling of business houses occupy some construction workers; planned projects include new shopping center.

POLSON—(512 jobseekers, 114 new, 438 men, 74 women). An expanded lumber industry continues to bolster the local economy. Fifty currently employed at new lumber company with payroll expected to be doubled in February. Two work shifts planned for later date with 100 additional workers. Completion of construction of another sawmill is set at April 15, 1959. Trade and service industries normal for this time of year.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad—(514 jobseekers, 73 new, 403 men, 111 women). Most construction stalled by weather. Grain elevator at Chester near completion with work continuing on inside cribbing. Right-of-way difficulties delay preliminary work on cloverleaf highway interchange. Agricultural activity slow with surplus of farm hands.

SIDNEY—(423 jobseekers, 171 new, 365 men, 58 women). Contract construction above normal despite snow and cold weather. Brisk loan activity for spring home and commercial construction noted. Sugar refining campaign ended 1-17-59, idling 160 workers. Oilfield activities low, but good

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

Employment—	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. Avg. 1950-58
Industrial Employment	152,800	157,800	151,900	147,400
New Job Applicants	4,655	4,172	5,534	5,084
Job Applicants, End of Month	20,350	17,127	21,533	14,523
Insured Unemployment, Week of	**Feb. 6 1959**	**Jan. 9 1959**	**Feb. 7 1958**	**Avg. 1st Feb. Wk. 1955-59**
New and Renewal Claims	1,632	3,905	2,011	1,518
Unemployed Weeks Filed	14,783	10,831	16,928	12,113
Total Unemployment Claims	16,415	14,736	18,939	13,633

NINE YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.0
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.3	149.7	153.1	158.0	158.5	160.6	160.3	159.6	157.6	156.4	154.2
1954	146.7	145.5	147.2	151.1	155.7	161.6	164.1	165.4	154.8	153.9	158.2	155.7	155.0
1955	148.4	146.8	147.4	153.4	158.4	166.8	168.2	170.4	169.8	165.9	162.4	160.3	159.8
1956	154.3	152.1	154.2	160.7	167.0	175.0	175.7	177.5	176.9	173.6	167.9	165.2	166.7
1957	159.0	157.8	158.6	163.0	168.6	174.8	176.9	176.8	175.2	170.0	165.4	161.1	167.3
1958	154.6	151.4	151.7	157.4	163.5	169.6	170.4	171.8	170.8	168.2	163.3	157.8	162.5
1959	152.8												

*Preliminary estimate. Summary of revised figures for 1958, based on reports of industries to be published in March supplement.

Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary, Feb. 1

(Continued from page Two)

prospects seen for summer months. Little demand at present for farm labor.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(577 jobseekers, 196 new, 433 men, 144 women). Seasonal lay-offs in construction and trade industries continue, but not with force of last year. Start of ice harvest employed 30 men for three weeks. No improvement seen in trade and service industries until late March. Early sheep tagging operations highlighted agricultural activity.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs—(1,211 jobseekers, 254 new, 943 men, 268 women). Overall hiring pattern better than year ago. Activity in wholesale and retail trade reached new seasonal high. Substantial gains in service industries due to legislative activity. Construction activity lessened but heavy backlog of projects await early start if weather permits. 40 smelter workers released at East Helena plant with no rehiring seen in immediate future. Agricultural demand slow.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(2,172 jobseekers, 490 new, 1.668 men, 504 women). Normal seasonal layoffs in lumbering, construction, trade, and service industries increased number of jobseekers in area. Deep snow prevented logging at higher elevations, but activity continues at lower timber tract levels. Contract construction down in Kalispell but fairly active in Libby-Eureka areas due to bridge and school construction. Agricultural activity limited to potato sorting.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnet—(374 jobseekers, 64 new, 306 men, 68 women). Normal seasonal influences halted construction and other outdoor activity. Trade and service industries fairly stable for this time of year and accounted for some job openings. Agricultural demand mostly for livestock feeders. Labor supply adeqpate.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(629 jobseekers, 146 new. 435 men, 194 women). Lumber industry unchanged from last month. One large mill on three day week, with supply of logs limited. Small mills operating with minimum crews. Demand still exists for qualified timbermen. Construction at seasonal low; most work occupies minimum crews. Railroad employment slow but demand for experienced electricians evident. RR accounting office closed with most workers transferred to St. Paul.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs,—(479 jobseekers, 101 new, 406 men, 73 women). Noxon Dam employment varied between 250-300 during month due mostly to changes in weather. Woods and sawmill crews continued at peak, but some dowturn seen as logs pile up. Small construction projects idle awaiting warmer weather. Work on storage shed at local sawmill continues as weather permits.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(531 jobseekers, 130 new, 443 men, 88 women). Declines in construction employment noted, but work continued on new church and motel buildings. Oil field employment lessened as two drilling rigs in area were stacked during January. Prospects for increased activity dim until spring. Reduced activity in oil fields, construction, poor farm crops earlier caused layoff of trade and service workers.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Compiled in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Jan. 1959 (2)	Dec. 1958 (3)	Jan. 1958	Dec. '58 to Jan. '59	Jan. '58 to Jan. '59
NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	152,800	157,800	151,900	—5,000	900
Manufacturing	18,600	19,700	19,100	—1,100	— 500
Durable goods	11,100	11,700	11,300	— 600	— 200
Lumber and timber products	6,000	6,600	5,600	— 600	400
Primary metals	3,900	3,900	4,400	00	— 500
Other (4)	1,200	1,200	1,300	00	— 100
Nondurable goods	7,500	8,000	7,800	— 500	— 300
Food and kindred products	3,800	4,400	4,100	— 600	— 300
Printing and publishing	1,700	1,700	1,600	00	100
Petroleum refining	1,000	900	1,000	100	00
Other (5)	1,000	1,000	1,100	00	— 100
Mining	9,200	9,200	9,000	00	200
Metal mining	5,800	5,800	5,500	00	300
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	700	700	700	00	00
Petroleum-natural gas productson	2,700	2,700	2,800	00	— 100
Contract Construction	8,700	9,100	7,200	— 400	1,500
Conractors, building construction	2,700	2,800	2,500	— 100	200
Contractors, other than building	2,500	2,600	1,600	— 100	900
Contractors, special trade	3,500	3,700	3,100	— 200	400
Transportation and utilities	18,600	18,900	19,600	— 300	—1,000
Interstate railroads	9,000	9,300	9,800	— 300	— 800
Transportation except railroads	3,900	3,900	3,700	00	200
Utilities including communication	5,700	5,700	6,100	00	— 400
Trade	36,100	38,900	36,900	—2,800	— 800
Wholesale trade	7,700	7,900	8,000	— 200	— 300
Retail trade	28,400	31,000	28,900	—2,600	— 500
General merchandise and apparel	5,800	7,300	5,500	—1,500	300
Food stores	4,400	4,500	4,300	— 100	100
Eating and drinking establishments	6,500	7,000	6,500	— 500	00
Automotive and filling stations	5,900	5,900	6,300	00	— 400
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	5,800	6,300	6,300	— 500	— 500
Finance, insurance and real estate	5,700	5,800	5,700	— 100	00
Services and miscellaneous	19,800	19,900	20,200	— 100	— 400
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc	2,100	2,200	2,200	— 100	— 100
Personal services	2,200	2,200	2,200	00	00
Other (6)	15,500	15,500	15,800	00	— 300
Government	36,100	36,300	34,200	— 200	1,900
Federal	8,400	9,100	8,400	— 700	00
State and local	27,700	27,200	25,800	500	1,900
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	18,100	19,100	18,000	—1,000	100
Manufacturing	2,800	2,900	2,700	— 100	100
Contract construction	1,500	1,500	1,300	00	200
Transportation and utilities	2,000	2,200	2,300	— 200	— 300
Trade, wholesale and retail	5,100	5,800	5,200	— 700	— 100
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,900	3,900	3,800	00	100
Government	2,800	2,800	2,700	00	100

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) Preliminary estimates based on return fram samples of 613 selected Montana establishments.

(3) Figures previously released have been revised on rturn from 1,052 such stablishments.

(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, non-profit membership organizations and businesses not otherwise classified.

(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET ACTIVITIES IN JANUARY, 1959 AND JANUARY, 1958

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements								U. I. Claims Wk. 2-6	
	Jan. 1959		Jan. 1958		Jan. 1959		Jan. 1958		Jan. 1959				Jan. 1958					
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1959	1958
Anaconda	123	39	197	80	473	150	455	175	20	4	24	9	14	—	14	5	411*	397
Billings	690	191	752	248	2,666	995	2,716	931	212	32	244	72	220	38	258	113	2,187	2,316
Bozeman	228	49	232	70	797	257	811	240	102	16	118	38	64	13	77	28	372	466
Butte	321	77	467	185	1,912	599	2,248	753	52	1	53	15	22	5	27	9	1,250	1,972
Cut Bank	93	29	85	34	504	90	475	209	19	8	27	11	8	2	10	7	392	351
Dillon	109	33	122	45	251	107	303	110	30	34	64	25	17	37	54	28	210	230
Glasgow	181	55	181	55	992	346	674	242	84	10	94	26	76	6	82	24	737	617
Glendive	101	29	89	34	303	98	276	97	39	5	44	20	37	13	50	23	243	189
Great Falls	490	126	606	163	2,680	826	2,581	921	172	26	198	66	127	11	138	48	1,949	2,088
Hamilton	76	24	101	24	530	168	657	203	13	18	31	4	5	3	8	6	437	500
Havre	196	61	251	75	577	195	624	237	64	13	77	43	50	10	60	32	580	593
Helena	254	92	381	138	1,211	463	1,155	453	240	3	243	76	34	9	43	16	856	812
Kalispell	490	121	435	124	2,172	650	2,689	904	107	16	123	47	69	17	86	28	1,901	2,744
Lewistown	64	18	101	34	374	141	374	140	30	15	45	29	32	7	39	18	352	364
Livingston	146	37	156	44	629	177	668	220	31	4	35	8	56	3	59	20	502	586
Miles City	147	42	175	62	535	183	537	202	38	15	53	16	27	10	37	13	580	594
Missoula	357	74	552	187	1,285	317	1,738	530	106	8	114	46	43	4	47	22	1,266	1,657
Polson	114	44	119	27	512	175	744	261	27	12	39	18	9	14	23	8	477	700
Shelby	73	18	102	33	514	145	416	148	37	12	49	19	36	12	48	28	341	336
Sidney	171	79	87	27	423	139	249	76	30	8	38	22	27	2	29	13	411	265
Thomp. Falls	101	40	200	73	479	160	697	274	74	—	74	27	27	—	27	12	422	747
Wolf Point	130	37	143	41	531	194	446	168	18	2	20	8	14	3	17	6	539	415
TOTALS	4,655	1,315	5,534	1,803	20,350	6,575	21,533	7,494	1,545	262	1,807	645	1,014	219	1,233	507	16,415	18,939

*Include 690 claims of the Federal Employees UC Program, 491 same a year ago.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. (1) 1959	Dec. (2) 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. (1) 1959	Dec. (2) 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. (1) 1959	Dec. (2) 1958	Jan. 1958
All Manufacturing	$97.00	$95.87	$86.79	41.1	41.5	37.9	$2.36	$2.31	$2.29
Durable goods	95.24	95.68	85.13	40.7	41.6	37.5	2.34	2.30	2.27
Primary metals	94.40	94.40	90.23	40.0	40.0	39.4	2.36	2.36	2.29
Nondurable goods	99.66	96.82	87.94	41.7	41.2	38.4	2.39	2.35	2.29
Food and kindred products	90.54	88.91	78.09	44.6	43.8	41.1	2.03	2.03	1.90
All Mining	102.47	103.41	97.28	40.5	41.2	40.2	2.53	2.51	2.42
Metal mining	96.92	96.92	91.18	39.4	39.4	38.8	2.46	2.46	2.35
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	90.94	95.12	91.60						
Transportation (except railroads)	98.63	106.59	107.60						
Utilities and communication	85.06	86.58	81.40	39.2	39.9	39.9	2.17	2.17	2.04

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

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COMMISSION OF MONTANA

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